## A CATHOLIC PRIEST'S PLEA.

FINANCE'S UNCHANGING LAW CLEARLY EXPLAINED. Bistory, Experience, and the Nation's In-

story, Experience, and the free Coin-terests Are All Against the Free Coin-age of Silver-Why This Country Con-not Stand Alone Against Civilization, The question is honestly asked, Can we not have a system of finance exclusively American? We answer, Can we not have a literature exclusively American? Why read through the dimming mists of human tenderness Shake-speare's description of Cordelia? We can read the American Hoyt's play, "A Brass Monkey," and remain unaffected. Why not have an exclusively American religion? We have favored the world with two: Perfection, as taught by the One)da Community, and the Church of Latter Day Saints of Utab. Why practise the simple marriage derived from Europe when we can have the complex marriage of the Oneida Per-

Mount to the Book of Mormon, an American

production? If these propositions are ridicu-

lous, so is the scheme of an exclusive American

The coffee that gives an aroma to the rich man's breakfast, the tea which is the only luxury of the aged pauper, the diamond glistening on the society queen, the cocalne relieving the tortures of amputation, all come from abroad. The real question is whether we shall go upward and onward or downward and backward. There is no more diversity of interest between rich and pour in the science of finance than there is in the science of astronomy. Astronomy teaches the Captain how to guide his vessel over the midnight sea, whether his passengers are millionaires or emigrants. Finance teaches men the true sources of prosperity, whether their possessions are large or small. The glorious modern astronomy presents unsolved problems to advanced students, but all who wish can master Kepler's laws. The beneficent science of modern finance has possibilities of good not yet evolved, but all who study can learn Gresham's

law. It may be thus stated: In any nation having free intercourse with other nations two legal-tender currencies of an unequal commercial value will not circulate together. The poorer will drive out the better. This law was formulated before the law of gravity and is as absolute. Both reason and experience demonstrate the law. If an ounce of gold will pay no more in New York than sixteen ounces of silver and if an ounce of gold will purchase thirty-two ounces of silver in London, men will send their ounce of gold to London, obtain thirty-two ounces of silver, pay the sixteen ounces of silver in New York to meet their obligations, and have the other sixteen ounces for future use. It is said that the proposition to coin silver at the ration of 16 to 1 does not contravene Gresham's law, because the price of silver will rise. There is a childish sense in which the price of silver will rise. Silver bullion will be worth \$1.29 an ounce in silver coin, and silver coin will be worth \$1.29 an onnce in silver bullion. So much silver will be worth so much silver. The Government stamp, which is impressed for nothing, can add no real value. But if any man says that the free coinage of silver by our Government will raise its commercial value in gold to our legal value, he says what the official records of the United States demonstrate to be false.

In the year 1792 Hamilton and Jefferson, the leading members of Washington's cabinet. united in recommending to the President and Congress that the commercial value of silver was as 15 to 1 of gold and that it be made the legal value. It was almost the only measure on which these two statesmen united. Congress accepted the ratio, and Washington gladly acquiesced. The colunge was free. After fortytwo years the Government abandoned the ratio. because silver had depreciated and gold had left the country. When, for these reasons, Congress changed the law in 1834, the commercial value of silver was only three and one-third per cent. lower than the legal value. Now it is 100 per cent. lower. Then every mint in Europe was open to the free coinage of silver, except England's. Now every mint is closed. To say that we can now do what we then failed to do is to say that a man who with some assistance could not lift a ton can without any assistance lift

If an exclusive financial system was powerful anywhere surely it was in the Southern Confederacy. That Confederacy was separated from the rest of the world by the Union army and navy. The law making the Confederate money a legal tender had the enthusiastic support of 95 per cent, of the Confederate peo-And yet in the capital of the Confederacy \$1,100 of the legal-tender money must be paid for a barrel of flour that in the same place and time could be bought for \$20 in gold. But we need not go to history to learn the ab-

surdity of the assertion that a Government stamp can double real values. What boundless wealth could our Government create if by stamping steel it could make it worth what it was some years ago? If it can give silver such a value, why can it not give it to brass, to lead, to iron? If the Government possessed such alchemic powers it would be partial and dishonorable to employ them for a few mine owners. It should stamp leather and clay that poor people could get. Those wh think we can be a financial law unto ourselves should study the financial condition of Russia Russia has about three times our territory, one and a haif times our population, is not hampered by a Supreme Court, and shows by Jew balting what she thinks of money lenders, and yet while her wretched peasants must take sliver she keeps gold in the financial centres of Europe to sustain her credit and sees her best paper money circulate at less than two-thirds of its face value. The United States have risen to their great power and prosperity by utilizing the law of nature in steam, mechanics, and kindred sciences. If they should defy the laws of nature they would fall more speedily than they rose. The choosing of a metal as the medium of a debased currency is

something unusual in a popular government. Paper is generally the medium of political benevolence in republics. Tyrants, from the beginning of history, have debased the coinage to grind the faces of the poor. So far as we know, only once before was such a proposition made to a great and free people. Two centuries ago Mr. Lowndes proposed in the British Parliament that as the silver money had depre clased through clipping, new silver be coined at the value of the clipped pieces. Locke's opinion being asked, he gave it in an essay of creat power, in which he said among other things that the people who had been deceived by the delusive promises of prosperity would find some consolution in their disappointment. They would still be entertained by the musical Jingle of the greater number of silver pieces that they must carry in their pockets to buy bread. Newton solved the difficulty by making the legal value of gold and silver conform to the commercial value, and England entered

upon a career of unprecedented prosperity.

When in the necessary progress of society. iron was demonstized by the great nations, no fron symilicate existed to teach the laboring man that the iron money was the emblem of his departing prosperity. At later epochs, however, the cause of cheap and plentiful money for the poor was not without splendid chamus. During the French revolution Mirabeau taught with an eloquence, of which the silverite argument is only a feeble echo, that the work if breaking the chains of slavery must go on. I was not enough that the shackles of political servitude were shuttered. Financial and commercia: independence must also be secured France must be crowned with a fiscal system commensurate with her greatness. The new money would transcend anything ever seen. it would rest commercially on the newly confiscated church lands. It would rest legally upon the newly acquired majesty of the French scople. When this currency had been issued to compunit of more than seven thousand milconsof dellars and had depreciated to a third of one per cent, in value, it was repudiated, and the poor for a hom it had been created were left American manhood. The only way a man now this of his money. He would be pitiable to the dignity of his money. He would be pitiable to tage colony. to shift for themselves. The very idea of a

if he should know his poverty also by the quality of his money. Silver is now free for any just use. Put to an unjust use free sliver would become as loathsome as free love. Humanity is no more interested in having silver rated above its commercial value than in having gold or copper rated above its com-

mercial value.
Indeed, there is a sense in which cheap silver would inure to human happiness; if it was so cheap that in every city there could be a chime of silver bells. The only thing that humanity is interested in having high is labor, and nothing so militates against labor as cheap money. The debt-paying quality might give to free filver, as it gave to the French assignat, a momentary rise, to be followed by a precipitate and continuous fall. The agitation for silver money rests upon a misapprehension of facts. The assertion that gold has appreciated above any former value is not only false but absurd. Its absurdity is assumed in every statement made that wheat is cheaper than it ever was before. In the fourteenth century more than two quarfectionists? Why prefer the Sermon on the ters of wheat could be bought in London for the least amount of gold paid for one quarter in the nineteenth century. Therefore, either gold had depreciated or wheat has appreciated in value. In the fourteenth century the amount of gold in the known world was one hundred and seventy millions of dollars. Now more than that amount is mined every year. Gold must have depreciated in value or the laws of nature must

have been suspended. Silver has almost constantly depreciated in value. Under Menes it was worth 40 per cent. of gold, in the time of Plato 10 per cent. It is barder to mine than gold, and as machinery becomes perfect that difficulty will have less and less to do with the price. It is now found in such quantities that its depreciation cannot be foretold. The argument that labor expended in mining is more potent than quantity and material in figing prices is not true. The Koh-inoor diamond is worth millions of dollars, because such diamonds are rare. If they were plenty it would decline in value.

The claim that silver at 16 to 1 is the money of the Constitution is not without its humor. The fathers of the Constitution had nearly all left the scene of their earthly labors before that happy ratio was established. The Constitution itself mentions coinage twice. In Article I. section 8, it says that Congress shall have the power to coin money, regulate its value and fix the standard of weights and measures. George Ticknor Curtis, in his "History of the Constitution," says that this section was voted unanimously and without debate. In Article I., section 10, the States are forbidden to either coin money or make anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender in payment of debts In the "History of the Constitution," Mr. Curtis says: "This section was privately canvassed, publicly debated, and finally passed, because the States had acted dishonorably in their issues of paper money." We see that Congress is no more limited as to material or ratio in money than in weights and measures, while the

States are kept in the safe and narrow path. If in the good old days of slavery and free coinage men had attended to the spirit as well as to the letter of the Constitution, many evils would have been avoided. Gold and silver would not have disappeared in every panic. State banks would not have been permitted to issue wild-cat currency. The farmer and the workman would not have lost so large a percentage of their hard earnings through counterfeit bills and broken banks. If our bonds were sold at a discount, can they not justly be paid in depreciated money? Let us reason it out.

Suppose one man captured another and made him sign a promise to pay a thousand dollars as a condition of freedom. The prisoner on regaining his liberty would evidently not be bound to pay, But suppose a poor man should say to a rich man; "Lend me a thousand dollars. I can give you no security except my word. The money means wealth and fame to me. For the additional risk i will pay you fifteen hundred if I succeed." If wealth and fame came from the loan, should not the \$1,500 be paid? The latter is our case. There was doubt of our ability to pay. To that doubt Mr. Lincoln gave pathetic expression. Amid much that was cold and menacing the kindest words coming from Europe were uttered in accents of pity that we were too blind to surrender a hopeless cause." If there was a risk to the lender what prospects to the borrower? A nation saved, slavery abolished, liberty perpetuated, unending political progress assured. Surely

we must pay. We have written in the belief that the masses lately favoring free silver did so from honest motives. We do not believe that any large part of our citizens would advance their interests on the ruins of their country. The farmers and workmen of the great Northwest gave up not only the comforts of life, but life itself, some thirty odd years ago, when the nation was in danger. We do not believe that they have dedown the rebellion, they thought it was only our republic that was in danger.

The invasion of Mexico shows that our weakness means the end of republican Government on the American continents. The flag they marched to uphold protected the bloodhound

in mangling the escaping slave. That stain upon the flag was washed out in blood. The nationality upheld in 1801 pointed to the florid declamations of Daniel Webster as its proudest literary achievement. That nationality is now enriched with the chaste and immortal Lincoln classics. There is a law running through literature as through finance. The law of literature is that great material deeds pre-ceds intellectual deeds. When we remember that 700 bustling years intervene between Alfred and Shakespeare, and that in the 120 years of our national existence we have caused every vestige of despotic Government to disappear from the mainland of the Western Hemisphere, how glorious a future dawns before us? To labor in promoting that high destiny, in averting impending dangers, is a privilege for which every true American would gladly lay down his life.

A CATHOLIC PRIEST.

MRS. JOHN JACOB ASTOR WELL.

Dr. Tucker Denounces the New Journalism

Fakes About Her Condition. On Sept. 24 Mrs. John Jacob Astor was taken eriously til at her residence, 840 Fifth avenue, Ever since then all kinds of rumors have been current relative to her condition. Some of the more alarming of these rumors have been taken up by sensational newspapers and published as accurate and truthful statements of her condition. In the last two days these products of the new journalism have bad Mrs. Astor at death's door, the members of her sorrowing family gathered about her bedside waiting for They quoted Dr. Ervine Alden Tucker of 57 West Fifty-third street, the Astors' family

the end. They quoted Dr. Ervine Alden Tucker of 57 West Fifty-third street, the Astor's family physician, as saying that Mrs. Astor's condition was such as to warrant grave doubts as to her recovery. Last evening a reporter of first Sin called upon Dr. Tucker at his residence and asked him for a statement of Mrs. Astor's condition. Dr. Tucker said:

"Mrs. Astor is, I am happy to say, very well. She was confined to her bed on Sept. 24. For some days thereafter, from the very nature of her illness, her condition was serious. In similar illnesses, the patient's condition, at first, is always serious. It should be borne in mind, however, that there is a vast difference in the meaning of the words serious and dangerous. From the very first Mrs. Astor's condition was never dangerous. After the first week she began to improve and has steadily improved ever since. She has never had a relates, never a setback of any kind. For several days she has received any of her friends who called and has been able to be around the house as much as she ordinarily is when in perfect health. Next week she will begin to take daily drives and the walks she is accustomed to take.

"I would very much like to know where the information came from upon which some of the published reports of Mrs. Astor's condition have been based. They certainly did not come from me. In the World and Journal the most outrageously false reports have been published. Interviews with me have been printed when I never even asw a representative of the papers in which the alleged interviews were printed. I cannot see the object a newspaper has in so misrepresenting facts."

Stuyvesnut Leray's Newport Purchase. NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 21.-Stuyvesant Leroy of New York to-day purchased of the Misses Ogden and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman of New

IDEAS IN CURRENT PLAYS.

ONE DIFFICULTY IN ADAPTING PIECES FROM THE GERMAN. Qualities That Are New to Comic Opera in

Brine Born"-Berghardt and the Late

Mr. Abbey-Losses on Imported Actors -Seens in a New Bowery Drams. The current play at the Irving Piace Theatre s a striking illustration of the difficulty which German plays present to the adapter who would ransfer them to American use. "Shower of Gold " is a drama of German domestic life. It shows the changes that take place in the very heart of a family after it has been suddenly raised from moderate circumstances to great wealth. There is a family reunion on an anniversary of the marriage. A servant who has accompanied the characters on their rise from poverty to wealth plays an active part in their daily existence. These scenes are always attractive in the German originals of plays, and they are well presented by German actors; but they make a piece in which their part is essential practically useless to our stage. In her translation of L'Arronge's, which Martha Morton called "His Wife's Father" it was impossible to eliminate the essentially German features of the work, and, although the scene for its American exploitation was transferred to Harlem, it had "made in Germany" stamped all over it. One of the hardest things for American adapters to cut out is the endices eating and drinking which go on in the German plays. There was enough of it in the old folkpieces, and it was very properly presented there as an essential element of German life. When the new realistic writers arose they threw away all that was common to their predecessors, but they clung to the eating. Disdaining what they knew as the machine-made play, their pieces came to the stage theatrically ineffective and destitute of action. So the producers set to work to remedy that defect. They did it by putting in as a substitute for action what they thought might be taken for it. So they started the characters to eating and drinking whenever there was no other interest to keep the audience mindful of the play. Of course they provided by this expedient not action, but mere movement, although they succeeded in creating a curious point of resemblance between the old plays of the L'Arronge type and the new drams of the emancipated school. When they did it too, they added to the later dramas one of the elements that keeps them most persistently off our own stage. German domesticity is too strong an atmosphere for our stage.

The most deserving participant in "The realistic writers arose they threw away

The most deserving participant in "The Great Train Robbery " doesn't get his name into the People's playbill. He is the scene painter, and he must have been busied for a long time by this scenic outfit, for it is complete and handsome. The first two acts are interiors, but the last two are out of doors, and are especially good. Act third shows the place of the express train hold-up. At stage right is the station, through whose open window the telegraph opcrator is seen at work. Just back of the station and parallel to the footlights runs a practicable side track, but beyond in the painted perspective is what must be the main line, though the author doesn't bother himself with making it clear. As soon as its double tracks come out from behind the station they curve to the left, and are in sight for a half mile before they turn to the right behind rocky bluffs. At one side of them are towering cliffs, on the other a river, and the perspective is excellent. Posts displaying signal lights are seen at each side of the roalleed, the nearest once being illuminated. The light in the elgnais grows dim as the distance increases, a spot of bright paint replaces it in the rows seem dark. In the fourth act the picture is of a cañon in the mountains, Again, there is a practicable structure at stage right—a hut made of logs, and at the back, extending far away, are the steep walls of the cañon, the creek winding along away down between them. In the distance these walls almost meet, but through the narrow sperture left a dim view of columns of stone beyond is seen as the water winds on its way through the mountains. These quiet and practive seedes are soon dimmed by the smoke from guns and revolvers, but not before their beauty has had a chance to impress. erator is seen at work. Just back of the station

where the first probability of the control of the c danger. We do not believe that they have de-generated. Stronger motives now urge them due to simple lavishness, for that has insurgents. They might say, forther, with jus-

tour was not a money triumph. It took a reckless apsculator such as Mr. Abbey was to bring
to the United States Réjane and Mounet Sully.
One reason they were imported was that entertainments could hardly be found here to keep
Abbey's Theatre occupied; but at all events
they got to the United States, and through
him. The result of those disastrous
tours is well known, but none of the
actors lost any money. The managers were
bankrupt within a short time. After his first
visit to the United States Coquelin was never a
profitable undertaking here. But none of these
people would probably ever have come to this
country unless there had been a man here of
Mr. Abbey's speculative temperament to bring
them over. That was the cause of the debt of
gratitude which the American public owes to
him, for the majority of these actors would
never have been seen in this country if he had
not had the courage to take the chances of their
success. It was well known last spring when
Sir Henry Irving left this country that he did
not feel kindly toward Mr. Abbey, and it was
unofficially announced that he would return
here under a new management. But his own
good taste and sense of propriety prompted him
to show some respectful interest in the death of
the man who had been for many years connected with him in his American business.
That was more than any of the other actors did.

MR. CLEVELAND AND CUBA.

The President Has Not Practised Duplicity Toward Spain. WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Those Washington despatches that have been sent to some journals from time to time all through this year declaring that Mr. Cleveland entertained the purpose of favoring Cuba have had their counterpart in official and semi-official statements printed at Madrid, declaring that Mr. Cleveland had constantly manifested a disposition to favor Spain in all practicable ways. It is not surprising. under the circumstances, that the charge of duplicity has been brought against the Washington Government by an ill-informed spokesman for Spain; but it can easily be proven that the charge is unbefitting and undeserved. There has never been any tenson for believing that Mr. Cleveland entertained the purpose of favoring the Cuban cause in any event. There has been every reason for believing that he has always stood firmly on the side of Spain as against Cuba.

The despatches which have represented that he was disposed to pro-Cubanism were unauthorized, and were never backed by any act or utterance for which he was responsible, or for which the chief of the State Department was responsible.

Ever since February last, when the first report of Mr. Cleveland's favorable thought for Cuba was printed in this country, reports of an opposite kind bave been promulgated under Spanish authority at Madrid. The February despatch from Washington about the President's intentions was promptly answered by an announcement from Madrid that the "Spanish Government had perfect confidence in President Cleveland." Three months afterward a statement was sent from Madrid that "both the Prime Minister and the Duke of Tetuan had expressed their high appreciation of the conduct of President Cleveland." A month afterward, or early in June, the Spanish Minister at Washington, Senor Dupuy de Lome, communicated the information that there was "the most perfect understanding between the American Government and the Spanish Government respecting the Cuban revolution."

Again, on Aug. 12, a despatch from Madrid was printed at Hayana, in Gen. Weyler's organ, El Diario de la Marina, that President Cleveland would soon "enforce radical measures

CLEVELAND AT PRINCETON.

HE REVIEWS A TORCRUIGHT PAR RADE, BUT DOESN'T SPEAK. The Compas Ablaze with Light-Fine Ap-

pearance of the Mercer Bines, the Student Company Organized for This Occasion - Yale's Delegates Cheered. PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 21,-The second day's exercises of the Princeton sesquicentennial celebration drew even a larger attendance than yesterday's. The morning was taken up by the reading of the sesquicentennial ode by the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke and the oration by Prof. Woodrow Wilson, Ph. D., LL.D., in Alexander Hall.

The following address to the college forms a part of Dr. Van Dyke's ode: I see thee standing in a lone'y land But late and hardly won from solltude, Unpopulous and rude:

On that far western shore I see thee stand,

Like some young goddess from a brighter strand, While in thine eyes a radiant thought is born. Enkindling all thy beauty like the morn. And guiding to thy work a powerful hand. Sea-like the forest rolled in waves of green, And few the lights that glimmered, leagues between, High in the north, for fourscore years alone, Fair Harvard's earliest beacon tower had shone; Then Ya'e was lighted, and an answering ray Flashed from the meadows by New Haven flay. But deeper spread the forest, and more dark, Where first Neshaminy received the spark Of sacred learning to its frail abode, And nursed the noty fire until it glowed. Thine was the courage, thine the larger look, That raised you taper from its humble nock: Table was the hope and thine the stronger will That built the beacon here on Princeton hill. "New light" men cried, and murmured that it came From an unlicensed source with law ess flame; It shoue too free, for still the church and school Must only shine according to their rule. But Princeton answered, in her nobler mood, God made the light, and all the light is good. There is no war between the old and new; The could tiles between the faise and true The stars, that high in heaven their courses run. In glory differ, but their light is one, The beacons, giounding o'er the sea of life, Are rivals but in radiance, not in strife.

Shine on, ye sister-towers, across the night!

Following is a part of Prof. Wilson's oration:

I, too, will build a lasting home for light."

John Witherspoon was a man so compounded of statesman and scholar, Calvinist Scotsman and orator, that it must ever be a sore puzzle where to place or rank him, whether among great divines, great teachers, or great statesmen. His vitality entered like a tonic into the college, kept it alive in time of peril, made it as individual and inextinguishable a force as he himself was, alike in scholarship and in public affairs. It was a piece of providential good fortune that brought such a man to Princeton at such a time. He was a man of the sort other men follow and take counsel of gladly. He came to the college in 1768, and ruled it till he died, in 1794. In the very middle of his term as head of the college the Revolution came to draw men's minds imperatively off from everything but war and politics, and he turned with all the force and frankness of his nature to the public task of thes great struggle; assisted in the making of a new Constitution for the State; became her spokesman in the Continental Congress; would have pressed her on, if he could, to utter a declaration of independence of her own before the Congress had acted; voted

TRUST FUNDE TESTED RIGHTS.

A Decision Affecting Many Depositors in

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 21.-Supreme Court Justice Martin J. Keogh has just handed down a decision in the contest over the estate of Charles W. Palmer, a well-known contractor of Yonkers, who died last January, which affects several thousand trust depositors in New York city. It is said that there are 50,000 such trusts alone in one of the New York savings banks. The decision was in the case of Carolina V. Paimer, the widow, against Peter J. Elling and

Paimer, the widow, against Peter J. Eiling and John H. Keeler, the executors of the estate and surviving heirs, to recover certain money deposited by the decrased during his lifetime in trust for the complainant.

On Sept. 30, 1890, according to the complaint, Paimer deposited in the People's Savings Hank of Yonkers \$1,000 in trust for her. He also deposited money in the name of Mabel L. Paimer, his daughter, and Charles A. Paimer, his son, naming himself as trustee. From time to time, as he needed money he drew from these trustfunds without the consent of the beneficiarles. On July 3, 1894, Paimer, without the consent of Caroline V. Palmer, drew from her trust fund the sum of \$1,000.

The decision holds that the several deposits vested in the beneficiaries the ownership of the money so deposited, and that the executors must turn over the original trust money, notwithstanding that Palmer used it during his lifetime.

lifetime.

OCTORER WEDDINGS. Villalonga- Dambell.

The marriage of Miss Constance Dumbell, a

daughter of the Rev. Dr. G. W. Dumbell of New Brighton, Staten Island, and Juhn L. Villalonga, formerly of Savannah, Ga., and now of New York city, was celebrated at noon yesterday at Livingston, Staten Island, in St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which the bride's father is rector. The church was profusely decorated with palms. Yellow chrysanthemums were tied at each pew with yellow satin ribbon

were tied at each pew with yellow satin ribbon and the sitar was decorated with white roses. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Dumbell, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Vibbert of Trinity Chapel, New York city.

The maid of honor was Miss Mary K. Dumbell, a sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss May Camp of Milwaukee. Miss May Hovd, Miss Isabelle Bonner, Miss Beatrice Bonner, Miss Amy Bonner, and Miss Edythe Davis. The best man was Dr. J. Herbert Claiborne of New York city. The bride wore white satin and mousseline de sole, with a Brussels lace veil. Orange blossoms and a diamond sunburst added to the effect of her costume, and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids. After the ceremony a reception was given to about 300 persons at the rectory. After their return from a month's trip Mr. and Mrs. Villalonga will reside in New York city.

Baldwin-Campbell,

Miss Ethel Maude Campbell, daughter of the Rev. Dr. John L. Campbell of 20 East 120th street, and Wilbur Hutchings Baldwin, son of William H. Baldwin of Nyack, N. Y., were married last evening in the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, Harlem, of which the bride's father tist Church. Harlem, of which the bride's father is pastor. The betrothal service was performed by the Rev. E. M. Saunier, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Nyack, and the marriage ceremony by the bride's father.

The bridesmaids were Miss Grace W. Morso and Miss Marion L. Hopper of Nyack, Miss Susan Ameila Morgan of Westerly, R. L. and Miss Helen St. Chir of this city.

Claude G. Moore of Nyack was the best man and the ushers were Ernest A. R. Campbell, brother of the bride; John R. Dutcher, Robert King Morse, Robert Burnside Habcock, Clarence M. Sherwood, and James C. Patterson of Nyack, and Edward W. Bedford of this city.

Lloyd-Jones.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 21 .- At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Jones, 55 Walnut street. East Orange, to-night their eldest daughter, Miss Edith Wright Jones, was married to Mr. Joseph Potts Lloyd, Jr., who is associated Mr. Joseph Potts Lloyd, Jr., who is associated with his father in the banking business at 32 Broad street. New York, Miss Ruth Lester Jones, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the brides maids were Miss Virginia Fox of East Orange and Miss Amy Lester of Brooklyn, Mr. Thomas Lloyd, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The bride's gown was of heavy white corded silk, trimmed with chiffon and pearls. She carried bridal roses. Her attendants were costumed in pink organdie, and they carried pink roses.

The wedding of Miss Virginia Robertson daughter of Mr. James L. Robertson, to Mr. Frank F. Edwards took place on Tuesday even-Frank F. Edwards took place on Tuesday even-ing in Trinity Church, Bergen Point, N. J. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Harold Arrowsmith of Lenox, Mass., assisted by the Rev. F. M. Kirkus of Bergen Point. More than 600 guests attended. Miss Namah Robertson, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the ushers were Mr. John (iii), Mr. Alian Laurie, and the two brothers of the bride, The best man was Mr. Lawrence C. Woods of Pittsburgh. The church was beautifully decorated by the Chancel Guild, of which the bride is a member.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANACHTHIS DAT Sun rises ... 6 10 | Sun sets ... 5 #9 Moon sets., rises IGH WATER-THIS DAY Sandy Hook. 735 Gov. Island. 505 Hell Gate. 954

Arrived - WEINESDAY, Oct 21 (For later arrivals see First Page.)

ARRIVED OUT. Bs Hindoo, from New York, at London. 8s Hekla, from New York, at Stettin. 8s Queen Margaret, from New York, at Calcutta, 8s Lialto, from New York, at Gothenburg.

Sa Trave, from New York for Bremen, passed South ampion.
Ss lieutschland, from New York for Flushing, passed
the Litard.

SAILED FROM POREIGN PORTS. Sallen FROM FOREIDS FORTS.

Sa Spaarndam, from Rotterdam for New York,

Sa Havel, from Southampton for New York,

Sa Grysl, from Shanghal for New York,

Sa Georain, from Stettin for New York,

Sa Prussia, from Hamburg for New York,

has Amain, from Baha for New York,

SAILED FROM DOMESTIC PORTS.

Sa Knickerbocker, from Port Eads for New York, Sa El Paso, from Port Eads for New York, Sa State of Texas, from branswick for New York, Sa ittehmond, from Richmond for New York,

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS. Sail To-day. Orinoco, Bermuda 1-00 P. M.
Schalingo, Havana 1-00 P. M.
Chalmette, New Orleana .
Tallatassee, Savannan . Sail To-morro Delaware, Haytt....... 1:06 P. M. Colorado, Brunswick Sall Saturday, Oct. 24. Lucania, Laverpool. 3 30 A. M. La Gascogne, Havre. 10 00 A. M. Commilia, Genoa. 9 00 A. M. Palatta, Hamburz. nali El Rio, New Orleans. Due To day

. Hamburg. Due Iriday, Oct. 23. California . Liverpool Hamburg Hamburg Gibraitar Swan va Gaiveston Jacksonville 81, Luciu Ja-ksonvill ... Havre ... Amsterdam New Origani La Bretagne. Airenen Liverpord Sent constant Glasgow Holi

Antwerp.

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675 Single and Double Breasted Suits, more than filty styles to select from, made of finest Vicuna, Scotch and Worsted material, in Black, Blue, Oxford and newest Brown mixtures, solid colors and nobbiest effects in plaids and overplaids, Coat cut in latest style, full back, without vent, double shoulder facing of same cloth to keep its shape, lined with best qua ity of English serge, finished in every detail equal \$ 1 7 50 to best merchanttailor work - - -

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Young Men's Sults, worth \$12.50, at ..... 

CORNER BROADWAY AND CHAMBERS STREET (Stewart,

WOMAN'S FACE ON THE WALL.

Woman Found Dead in the Room Five Years Ago-Something Going to Happen, ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 21,-The residents in the Orange Valley district are reported to be agitated by the appearance of a woman's face on the wall of a room in the house, 74 Mitchell street, and, although the picture is gradually fading away as mysteriously as it appeared, it is asserted that "there is amazement concerning it and fears expressed that it is but the fore-boding of some evil" either to the community at large or to the dwellers in the house where is came to view yesterday.

Five years ago Mrs. Monahan, long a resident of the valley and known to everybody, was found dead in her bed in the front room of the house. Because of her previous good health there was great surprise at her sudden death. The house was then one of only three rooms, but it has since been cularged so as to accommodate two families. Mrs. M. Mitchell lives on

modate two families. Mrs. M. Mitchell lives on the second floor.

It was decided yesterday that the front room on the second floor needed kalsomining, and a man named Condit it is not reported whether he is white or colored was employed to do the job. It was in this room that Mrs. Monahan was found dead. The kalsominer was working along when he noticed that there was a large spot over the mantel. The spot grew darker, and he put on an extra coat of whitewash to cover it. Instead of this having the desired effect, the spot took on an outline and became a picture of a woman's head.

Mrs. Mitchell was called in, but she couldn's explain the weird aupearance. Neither could Mr. Condit. Some of the neighbors, however, were called in and they one and all said that the face was that of Mrs. Monahan. Mrs. Mitchell was so frightened when she heard this that she didn't sleep a wink last night, and all day long the house has been besieged by persons anxious to view the picture. It is now reported to be failing away as mysteriously as it appeared. Nearly everybody in the street thinks that something is going to happen.

M'LAUGHLIN MAY BE RETIRED. Police Board Prevented by Parker from Taking Immediate Action.

President Roosevelt brought the case of Er-Inspector McLaughlin before the Police Board at yesterday's meeting. He said he thought the board ought not to wait until the case was formally brought before it through the courts, but that it should reinstate the Inspector and then refer his case to the Committee on Rules and Discipline in order that charges might be brought against him.

brought against him.
Commissioner Parker said he thoughtit would be more advisable to wait until the opinion and remittitur arrived from the Court of Appeals. They could then see whether the court had gone into the merits of the case in its decision, and, if it had, it would be useless to try McLaughlin. This was decided upon, and the case went over. The District Attorney and McLaughlin's counsel also awaited the remittitur before taking any action. Dr. Parkhurst had nothing to add to his comment on the Court of Appeals decision, in which he had said that the court canonized criminals. Policy Men Indicted and Fined.

The Grand Jury found eighteen indictments vesterday against as many men for conducting policy games. The evidence was supplied by the Parkhurst society. In Part I. of the Gen-eral Sessions there were twenty-four cases of policy dealers on the calendar for trial yester-day, and all pleaded guilty and were fined \$28 each.

Business Motices.

Hennedy's M n's Shoes, imported French patent leather, buildor toe, double sole, \$2.97; worth \$4.00. 12 Cortlandt st.

Lieble Company's Extract of Beef. Be sure you buy the Liebig Company's only.

MARRIED.

MAHER-O'N EILL,-Miss Anna O'Nelli, daugh-James J. E. Maher, on Tuesday, Oct. 20, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, in 5th av., by the Rev. Father J. W. Maloney, assisted by Father Lavell, Father Newey, and Father Malloy. RYAN-MURPHY, On Tuesday, Oct. 20, at the

Church of the Blessed Sacrament, by the Rev. M. A. Taylor, assisted by the Rev. N. McKinnon, Nina, daughter of Henry M. Murphy, to John Barry Ryan.

DIED.

JOHNSON, On Monday, Oct. 19, Emma, beloved when of theory Forrest Johnson. Legatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 28 West 62th st., on Thursday, Oct. 22, at 11

o'c'eck, Interment private.

JONES, At her residence, 150 Farmington av.,
Hirriord, Cont., Oct. 21, Harriet Georgiana,
widow of George Alfred Jones. Funeral services at Trimity Church, Hartford, at 2

ovinck Friday afternoon.

MAC F., At his home, Williamsbridge, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1800, at 1 o'clock A. M., Levi H. Mace, in the 734 year of his age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the

functions and fremos are invited to attend the function at a nervices at the bouse. Thursday evening at a nervice of the favor of the function of the arrival of train leaving orani Central depos at 6 h5 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family. Kindly could flowers. Fastern papers ple s copy. SCC-1.1., On Tuesday morning, Oct. 20, 1896, M.

Pumeral services Thursday evening, Oct. 22, at 8 o clock at his late residence, 677 Lafayette av., Brooklyn, interment at convenience of family. Boston impers please copy.

THE RESSIC + CENETERY, located on the Haring Indicad, forty click minister rise from the Grand Central Oriest, Office, 10 East 42d at.

Special Notices.

A VIGOROI S growth and the original color given to the mar by Parkers S Hall: Balsasi, Parkers and Street Toxic to best cough cure.

Men Publications.

Epilepsy.